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men of the township in the Hundred and Shire moots," referring to Schmid, App. XXI. 7, § 2, in which, however, there is no mention of any "men of the township" at all.

P. 169. "The village moot has been replaced by the hall moot." But has not Mr. Maitland made it clear that there is no evidence for a "village moot?" See recently, *Domesday Book and Beyond*, p. 353.

P. 213. That "even among the Ribuarian Franks . . . the conveyance of land took place in the public moot" is among the bits of evidence produced to show that "the other members of the village group had originally to be consulted." But as the same rule was common with regard to all sales (*e. g.*, p. 200, top), this fact, if it suggests any conclusion, suggests too much.

W. J. ASHLEY.

*Feudal Relations between the Kings of England and Scotland under the Early Plantagenets.* By CHARLES T. WYCKOFF. (Chicago : University Press. 1897. Pp. xv, 159.)

THIS doctoral dissertation is a monograph on a subject which has been dealt with at considerable length in certain historical works, namely the dependence or alleged dependence of Scotland from the time of Edward the Elder to the close of the thirteenth century. There was certainly an opening for a treatise on this question, setting forth all the evidence from first to last ; while the national prejudice shown by writers in Great Britain makes it specially appropriate that the task should be approached, as it were from without, by an American writer. Mr. Wyckoff has produced an admirable and most scholarly dissertation ; but one feels that his sympathies, throughout, are with the Scottish case. This, no doubt, is a natural reaction from the latest writer on the subject, Professor Freeman, who took an extreme line in his *History of the Norman Conquest*, arguing, throughout, against the conclusions of the Scottish historian Robertson.

Where, as in this case, the evidence is restricted, and has been long minutely examined not only by historical writers, but by diplomatic experts, it is scarcely possible to find anything new to say. Mr. Wyckoff devotes his chief efforts to distinguishing between the homage due for (1) the kingdom of Scotland, (2) Lothian, (3) Tyndale and other possessions to the south of the Tweed. His object is to show that advantage has been taken, on the English side, of the confusion naturally arising from the complex character of the relations between the kings of England and Scotland. Denying that the latter performed homage to an English overlord for their kingdom, he admits, of course, a homage rendered for possessions in England, and recognizes the ambiguous character of the relations as to Lothian. By the treaty of Falaise Henry II. extorted from William the Lion a real admission of his overlordship, as over the kingdom of Scotland ; but this Mr. Wyckoff urges was its earliest recognition. And the work of Henry, as we know, was undone by Richard.

The real difficulty of forming a definite conclusion is found in that element of forgery and interpolation which, apart from Hardyng's rascalities, pervades the evidence. Who, for instance, could speak positively on "the great commendation" of 924, in the light of the MSS., or on the contested charter of Edgar relating to Lothian? Mr. Wyckoff, however, has rendered a real service by discussing the question as a whole and chronologically. It is particularly gratifying to European scholars to find American students accomplishing good work in medieval fields. The bibliography appended to these dissertations is a useful feature; but neither Earle's edition of the *Chronicles* nor the subsequent work of Mr. Plummer is mentioned in it.

J. H. ROUND.

*Marino Faliero: La Congiura.* By VITTORIO LAZZARINI. [Estratto dal Nuovo Archivio Veneto, tomo XIII., parte I.-II.] (Venezia: coi Tipi dei Fratelli Visentini. 1897. Pp. 205.)

In the present publication the short and tragic government of the doge Marino Faliero has been investigated with a thoroughness which, if it does not dispel every doubt that may be reasonably entertained about the celebrated conspiracy connected with that doge's name, at least sets into clear view all its larger aspects. Signor Lazzarini has performed a most scholarly piece of work. His exhaustive information about Marino Faliero he has presented under rubrics which embrace every phase of the case and though seemingly detached have a perfect logical unity. Part I., constituting a kind of preface, is a discussion of the sources and the bibliography of the subject. In this part the author enumerates first the documents, which, by the way, are few and unprofitable; then, considering in chronological order the records and histories which deal with the tragedy of the doge, he accompanies each with a brief estimate of its value. Part II. deals with Marino Faliero, his public life, and his election in 1354 to the highest office in the state. Part III. contrasts the famous legend of the insult of the doge by young and gay patricians with the facts as established by the documents. Part IV. narrates the history of the conspiracy, its discovery, and the execution of the doge. A number of additional parts discuss various matters of minor importance, such as accomplices, punishments and so forth, and, finally, an appendix treats of several detached problems of a sentimental interest, such as Faliero's sepulchre and Faliero's portrait, and, best of all, offers a reprint of the documents gathered by the author in the state archives of Venice.

The evidence collected by Lazzarini for the case of Marino Faliero is so complete, the intelligence and carefulness with which he has sifted that evidence are so conspicuous, that we have reason to expect that Lazzarini's presentation will be accepted as final. What then is it that the author has done for the story of the famous doge? In the first place he has cut away half a dozen of the myths which, gathering about the conspiracy from the day of its discovery as moss and ivy gather over ruined